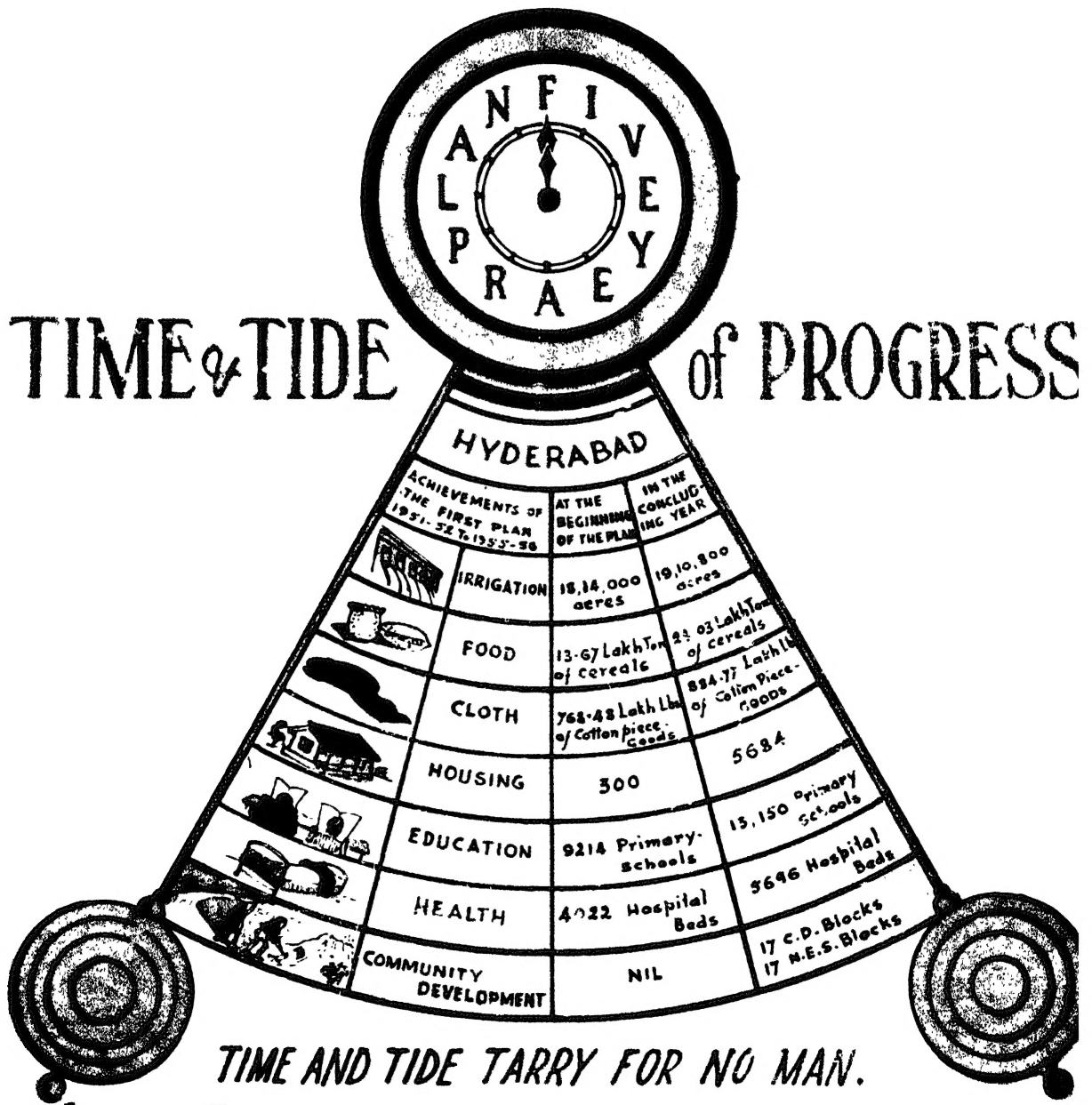


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HYDERABAD TODAY

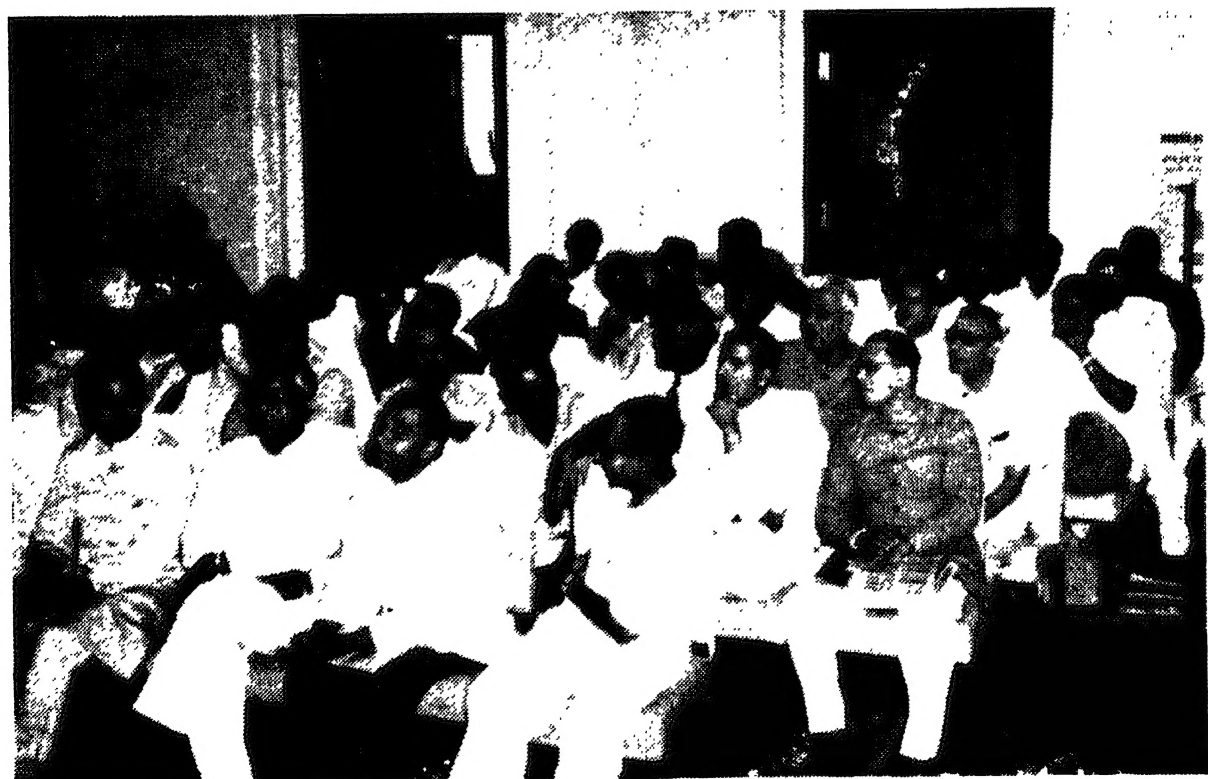
TIME & TIDE of PROGRESS



TIME AND TIDE TARRY FOR NO MAN.



Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, addressing the Collectors' Conference at Shah Manzil.



HYDERABAD TODAY

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BACK COVER :

*The last budget session of the
Hyderabad State Assembly :
The Deputy Minister for
Social Services, Sri Shanker Deo,
is speaking.*

PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION & PUBLIC
RELATIONS, HYDERABAD, AND PRINTED AT THE
GOVERNMENT PRESS, HYDERABAD.

FIRST PLAN TARGETS EXCEEDED IN MANY VITAL FIELDS

While the targets in certain important fields have been exceeded in Hyderabad's First Five-Year Plan, considerable degree of success has been recorded in others. In the production of cereals, in coal output, in afforestation, in the co-operative field, the progress has been beyond expectations. Where the fixed allocations could not be spent in time, however, much groundwork has been prepared thus ensuring a more satisfactory progress under the Second Plan.

The first Five-Year plan of Hyderabad State originally envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 40.53 crores over the period 1951-56 which was later expanded to Rs. 45.58 crores due to increased estimates of the Ramagundam Thermal Power Station and Nizamsagar Hydro-electric Scheme, larger outlay on roads and irrigation schemes. As against this, however, the resources that could be raised actually were only Rs. 39.71 crores. And the expenditure during the plan period has been to the extent of Rs. 34.15 crores.

AGRICULTURE

The Agriculture Department's target under the Grow More Food Campaign was an additional production of 6,47,000 tons of cereals and 2,00,000 bales of cotton. Even in 1954-55, that is, in the fourth year of the Plan itself, the production of cereals was 24,03,000 tons as against the total production of 13,67,000 tons during 1950-51, the base year of the Plan. This meant an increase of 10,36,000 tons of cereals. The target was far exceeded a year ahead of the Plan.

The increase in cotton production in 1954-55 over the figure for 1950-51, was 1,48,000 bales.

The additional acreage brought under the plough during 1954-55, as compared to the base year 1950-51, was 6,38,000 acres for rice, 21,08,000 acres for jowar 6,23,000 acres for bajra, 1,08,000 acres for maize, and 3,01,000

acres for other cereals. The total additional is thus 40,29,000.

The increase in production of rice was 2,52,000 tons, jowar 6,18,000 tons, wheat 41,000 tons, bajra 64,000 tons., maize 13,000 tons and other cereals 48,000 tons.

As for pulses, the increase in production in 1954-55 was 1,21,000 tons. This is composed of gram 17,000 tons, tur 31,000 tons, mung 35,000 tons and other pulses 38,000 tons.

The increase in production of oil seeds in 1954-55 over the figure for 1950-51 was 4,00,000 tons.

There has been a decrease in acreage under cultivation and in production of sugarcane, to the extent of 8,000 acres and 26,000 tons respectively.

The Plan provided for the digging of 7,025 new wells and repairs to 4,000 old wells. Actually 3,182 new wells have been dug and 4,552 old wells repaired. Reclamation of 1,17,651 acres has been achieved during the five years of the Plan, as against the target figures of 1,61,500 acres. It was proposed to reclaim 2,192 acres of forest land but the actual area reclaimed is 912 acres.

It was planned to distribute 80,51,000 maunds of improved rice seeds, 11,45,750 maunds of improved jowar seeds and 2,05,000 maunds of wheat seeds. The achievement is the

distribution of 6,55,024 maunds of improved rice seeds, 1,49,216 maunds of improved jowar seeds and 35,847 maunds of wheat seeds. Besides, 241 maunds of maize, 1,495 maunds of tur and 2,800 maunds of potato seeds were distributed although no targets were fixed for these in the Plan.

The Government of India gave a loan of Rs. 36 lakhs in 1954-55 for implementing the contour bunding scheme. It was proposed to bund 37,505 acres during the two years 1954-55 and 1955-56, and 27,940 acres were banded in Marathwada and Karnatak areas. Other activities include the sale of vegetable seeds and seedlings in order to increase the number of kitchen gardens, crop competitions, farmers training classes, model farms and demonstration plots.

While the plan provision of expenditure on the agricultural development was Rs. 346.41 lakhs, the actual expenditure incurred is Rs. 165.60 lakhs.

VETERINARY

For the Veterinary Department, the plan provision was Rs. 51.31 lakhs. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 39.93 lakhs. The physical targets achieved include the establishment of an artificial insemination centre, opening of 23 Veterinary Dispensaries as against a target of 77, training of the full target of 90 Veterinary Assistants, establishment of a cattle breeding farm as against a target of two, and improvement of the Cattle Breeding Farm at Himayatsagar. A Development Officer has been appointed to supervise and to guide the work relating to the four Key Village Centres. A Salvage Farm has been established at Saroornagar. The Rinderpest Eradication Scheme has been completed in Raichur district and has been extended to Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar districts. A two-year Veterinary Diploma Course for training of personnel required under the Second Five-Year Plan has been started in Hyderabad where 125 students are undergoing training.

FORESTS

The Plan allotment for forests was Rs. 21.43 lakhs. The money actually spent was Rs. 18.16 lakhs.

As against the target of 12,500 acres, anti-erosion and afforestation works have been carried out over 19,811 acres. Another 5,000 acres have been advance trenched which will

be sown and planted during June, 1956.

CO-OPERATION

The Plan target of expenditure for co-operation was Rs. 35.31 lakhs. The actual expenditure was Rs. 16.94 lakhs. While it was proposed to organise 141 co-operative societies during the plan period, 1814 societies have been started. There was no Co-operative Farming Society previous to the Plan, but 30 Co-operative Farming Societies have been organised so far and nine more are scheduled to be organised by the end of the current co-operative year. This is a marked improvement in the working and financial position of all the Apex, Secondary and Primary Co-operative institutions.

FISHERIES

The Fisheries Department was allotted Rs. 8.57 lakhs and has spent Rs. 5.14 lakhs. While the target of production was 36.00 lakh lbs., the actual production was 74.24 lakh lbs.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

While seven Community Development Blocks were opened in Hyderabad in 1952, today there are 17 Community Development Blocks and 17 National Extension Service Blocks. Besides, Local Development Works were opened in 34 blocks consisting of 4,000 villages involving a population of 30 lakhs. Among the achievement in all these blocks are the following 25,000 acres of fallow land has been brought under cultivation; irrigation facilities have been extended to an area of 33,615 acres. Nearly 6,000 acres have been brought under vegetable and fruit cultivation. More than 1,200 new wells dug and 10,000 wells repaired 577 new schools and over 1,000 Adult Education Centres opened. About 1,000 houses have been built in the village and 12,000 old ones have been reconditioned. 13,000 acres of waste land has been reclaimed. 60,000 compost pits have been dug and 500 miles of new roads built.

IRRIGATION

For irrigation projects the Plan allocation was Rs. 2,463.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure was Rs. 2,085.19 lakhs.

Work on the Tungabhadra Project is progressing and an area of 10,000 acres has actually been brought under irrigation.

Under the Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme, more than half the length of the anicut has been

brought to crest level and for the remaining portion falling on the Andhra side the masonry has been raised 15 feet below the crest level.

Construction work is progressing well on the Godavari North Canal Project First Phase.

Among the medium size projects, four are in finishing stages, while work on five others is in full swing.

It was originally proposed under the plan to repair 858 breached tanks with an ayacut of 67,985 acres. Subsequently the Government of India agreed to grant a loan of Rs. 208.00 lakhs for repairing 2,387 breached tanks in an ayacut of 152,000 acres. So far, 1,295 tanks have been repaired, while work is going on in respect of others.

POWER

The Plan target of expenditure on power projects was Rs. 320.60 lakhs, while the money spent was Rs. 279.54 lakhs.

Under the Nizamsagar Hydro-electric Project, the Power House has been completed and power is being delivered to Hyderabad. Work is proceeding on the Tungabhadra Hydro-electric Project as well as on the Azamabad Thermal Power Scheme.

An amount of Rs. 47.5 lakhs was given as a loan to the State by the Central Government for the electrification of 17 towns and villages. The work will be completed by October, 1956.

INDUSTRY

A loan of Rs. 115.28 lakhs was given to Sirsilk Ltd., and Rs. 52.19 lakhs to the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. The later programmed to step up their output from 11.62 lakh tons in 1950 to 15 lakh tons. This target was exceeded in 1955 when the output was 15.5 lakh tons.

The original provision for cottage industries was Rs. 25.78 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 8 lakhs was paid to the Federation of Industrial Co-operatives for the establishment of Industrial Co-operatives.

Later separate Advisory Board were set up for Handloom, Handicrafts and Khadi and Village Industries. On the advice given by these Boards, numerous schemes have been drawn up and implemented for solving the problems of village and small-scale industries.

The amounts sanctioned and spent on these schemes are given below :

	Amount sanctioned Rs.	Expen- diture incurred Rs.
Handloom industry of cotton, wool and silk ..	89,41,704	84,81,747
Small-scale industries ..	18,90,095	10,71,840
Handicrafts ..	2,41,887	1,96,955
Sericulture ..	17,740	8,250

ROADS

While the Plan provided for Rs. 247.80 lakhs for roads, the expenditure was Rs. 145.82 lakhs.

The P.W.D. road-mileage was 5,874 in 1951. At the end of the Plan period the mileage is 6,460.

The Plan provision for educational development was Rs. 263.47 lakhs, while the actual expenditure was Rs. 254.24 lakhs.

During the plan period the number of primary schools were increased from 9,214 to 12,975 with 10,20,000 scholars. The number of Secondary Schools rose from 386 to 967. The number of Adult Schools rose from 157 to 1,400 (Social Education Centres). Under Technical Education, the strength in all the institutions increased from 2,416 to 4,016. Three polytechnics were started at Warangal, Aurangabad and Gulbarga in June, 1955. Large strides have been made in other directions also.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The provision for medical facilities was Rs. 117.70 lakhs while the actual expenditure was Rs. 90.37 lakhs.

The total number of beds available for patients in all the institutions in the State rose from 4,022 to 5,696, that is one bed for every 3,000 of population. The number of hospitals and dispensaries were 227. During the Plan period 52 taluka dispensaries were opened as against a target of 195,58 subsidized Ayurvedic dispensaries were established as against a target of 125, a Blood Bank was opened, a Mass Miniature Radio-graphic Survey Scheme was carried out, besides several others.

The Plan provision for Public Health was Rs. 88.19 lakhs while the expenditure was

Rs. 82.78 lakhs.

Among the achievements were the distribution of 760 village medicine boxes as against a target of 8,800, establishment of 14 Child Welfare Centres as against the target of 12, 40 Medical and Health Units as against a target of 100, and the carrying out of other schemes like anti-malaria scheme, anti-leprosy campaign etc.

Many new hospitals and dispensaries have been opened during this period. These include: the Sarojini Devi Hospital, Hyderabad, with 150 beds, for diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat, the Golconda Hospital, with 105 beds for chronic diseases; the T.B. Sanatorium, Mominabad, District Bhir, with 100 beds; 54 new dispensaries, touring Ophthalmic dispensary, T.B. Clinic at Secunderabad, new dispensary at Sithaphalmandi, 52 Ayurvedic dispensaries, Council for the registration of nurses, midwives and Health Visitors, Mahatma Gandhi Hospital at Warangal with 100 beds and the Radium Institute and Cancer Hospital. Besides, several maternity wards have been opened, and new schemes for expanding and improvement of facilities at existing institutions have been approved. Admissions into the Medical College were increased from 80 to 100 in 1955. Arrangements have also been made for imparting education in post-graduate course like M.D., M.S., etc.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme, which caters for the medical care of about 18,000 insured factory workers in Hyderabad and Secunderabad and suburbs, was inaugurated April, 1955.

EPIDEMICS

Plague has been eradicated from the State. There have been no cases for the last four years.

The incidence of cholera and small-pox has been much reduced. The campaign against tuberculosis was greatly extended during the period. There are 2 Sanatoria, 1 hospital and 3 clinics functioning with 950 T.B. beds. A domiciliary treatment campaign was started in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad in July 1953 with 17 medical officers at 6 centres. The B.C.G. vaccination campaign, which was started in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad in 1953, has been extended to Nizamabad, Medak, Mahbubnagar, Raichur, Warangal, Karimnagar and Khammam districts. It is hoped to vaccinate the entire population of the State, below the age of 20 years, within the next two or three years.

Leprosy clinics are attached to all dispensaries in the State. There are four Leprosy Colonies. Two Leprosy Pilot Centres were sanctioned by Government with aid from the Central Government and established with effect from 1st March 1955 in Osmanabad and Mahbubnagar districts to control 120 villages at each centre. The Hyderabad Leprosy Act was passed by the Assembly in 1953.

Malaria incidence in the hitherto endemic zones has been reduced to a very large extent and it is expected that this disease will be eradicated within the next two or three years. Six national malaria control units are operating in the State since 1954, while a few special schemes for isolated areas are being operated under the control of the Malaria Department.

Four anti-yaws teams are working at present in Khammam district. It is hoped that yaws will be completely eradicated from the State within two or three years.

One unit to protect about 80,000 persons against filariasis was started at Manair in Karimnagar district in 1955.

MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH

There are 49 Maternity and Child Health Centres, 35 sub-centres and 30 child welfare centres. The training of nurses has been upgraded in the Osmania and K.E.M. Hospitals. The Niloufer Health School for training of health visitors has been upgraded and reorganised. A number of schemes for training of midwives and dayas are also in progress. Government took over in 1953 eight institutions including the Niloufer Hospital from the Hyderabad Women and Children's Medical Aid Association. The number of beds at the Niloufer Hospital was increased from 100 to 150 in 1955.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Three Model Medical and Health units have been established during the last three years, one each at Patancheru in Medak district, Sillod in Aurangabad district and Chitgopa in Bidar district. Each unit provides integrated medical and preventive services for 25 to 80 villages with a population of about 25,000 and located within a radius of 6 to 7 miles. Sixteen more such units are being established.

The Rural Sanitation unit at Jammikunta in Karimnagar district, provides medical and pub-

lie health relief for 20 villages. In the last four years, nearly 20 lakhs patients have taken advantage of 1,588 Village Medicine Boxes which serve rural areas where there are no dispensaries nearby. There are four Mobile Medical and Health units at Warangal, Karimnagar, Medak and Nalgonda.

An office of Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages has been established from 1st January 1955. The Bureau of Epidemiology deals with the control of all communicable diseases, the incidence of which has shown a substantial reduction since 1951.

A Bureau of Environmental Hygiene was established in 1954, to advise local bodies in properly tackling the problems of water supply, drainage, housing etc. Health propaganda is carried on by the Bureau of Health Education, Training and Industrial Hygiene. The Hyderabad Health Museum, considered to be the best throughout the East, serves as a Training Centre, Cinema House and Library all in one. About 25,000 persons visit it every month. Similar museums are being established at all district headquarters. There is a Public Health Institute attached to the Bureau which admits 100 candidates every year for Health Inspectors' training.

The Bureau of Nutrition has carried out numerous surveys in several districts and recommended suitable diets to hospitals, hostels and other institutions. Research work on Flourine Intoxication is being carried on at the Osmanja General Hospital.

Two clinics are functioning in Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities to provide medical and health services to students. In the districts and taluqas, Medical Officers of Hospitals and Dispensaries are entrusted with the task of periodical examinations of the students of Government as well as aided schools.

Cholera and lymph vaccines are prepared in the Central Health Laboratories in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of the whole State.

There is a Family Welfare Centre in Hyderabad City and 17 other Family Planning Centres also offer advice to the public.

In the 17 Community Development Blocks and 17 N.E.S. Blocks in the State, medical and public health needs are met with special emphasis on Maternity and Child Welfare.

There are now one Ayurvedic Hospital and 60 dispensaries in the State. Twenty-five dispensaries are being established in various districts during the current year. The Ayurvedic College, which was established in 1950, has been reorganised and courses in modern scientific subjects like pathology, anatomy and physiology have been added to the syllabus.

One Unani Hospital and 98 Unani dispensaries are working at present. The main College also has been reorganised and modern scientific subjects added to the syllabus.

Other systems of medicine like Homoeopathy and Naturopathy are also being encouraged, grants-in-aid being given to one naturopathic and four homoeopathic dispensaries.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been implemented in respect of 18,000 insured factory workers in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and suburbs.

Under the Industrial Housing Scheme, while the construction of 300 two-room tenements were taken up in 1951-52, the houses built so far are 5,648.

Numerous schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Harijans and other Backward Classes have been carried out in the form of educational facilities, allotment of lands, provisions of drinking water facilities etc.

A provision of Rs. 300 lakhs was made for additional schemes in scarcity areas, out of which only Rs. 67.27 lakhs could be spent.

PROGRESS IN MULUG :

AS THE VILLAGERS SEE IT

Mulug in Warangal district is one of the Community Project areas in the State. During the last three years, due to the co-operative efforts of the Project authorities and the villagers notable improvement has been achieved in the conditions of life throughout the taluq, in the matter of health and sanitation, educational facilities, housing, irrigation, roads, arts and crafts, etc.

People have still wants nodoubt, but the awareness and enthusiasm created by the Project activities are an assurance that they will intensify their efforts for continued progress. Here is a cross-section of villagers' opinion on various subjects, gathered by the Chief Social Education Organiser:

EDUCATION

in the Project area.

A 32-year old agriculturist, Shri Musnipalli Krishniah, son of Shri Narsiah of Jangalpalli, had this to say about the educational progress

"My father, who owned more than 8,000 acres of land, was killed by the Communists in 1949. Jangalpalli has been our home for the



School building at Jawaharpuram (Busapur)

last 40 years. Now I am looking after my lands and have adopted the Extension Method of Cultivation for the last three years. Recently I went to the U. S. A. as a trainee under the International Farmers' Youth Exchange.

"I was taught by a private tutor upto the 3rd standard in the village itself and had further education in cities. At that time there was no Government School in our village. There was no Basic Education at all when I was studying.

"But after the Community Project was taken up, Government started a school here with four men teachers and one woman teacher. For an year the school was located in a small hut, but later we constructed a permanent building for it with the help of the Project authorities. Children are taught through crafts under the Basic system. Compulsory Primary Education has been enforced, and the school has 105 pupils now. Education is given here upto the Fourth Standard.

"In the whole Project area there are 46 boys' schools and 3 girls' schools. The school in

Mulug has been raised to the High School standard, which benefits the whole taluq."

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Shri Bali Reddy of Venkatapur had this to say about Social Education :

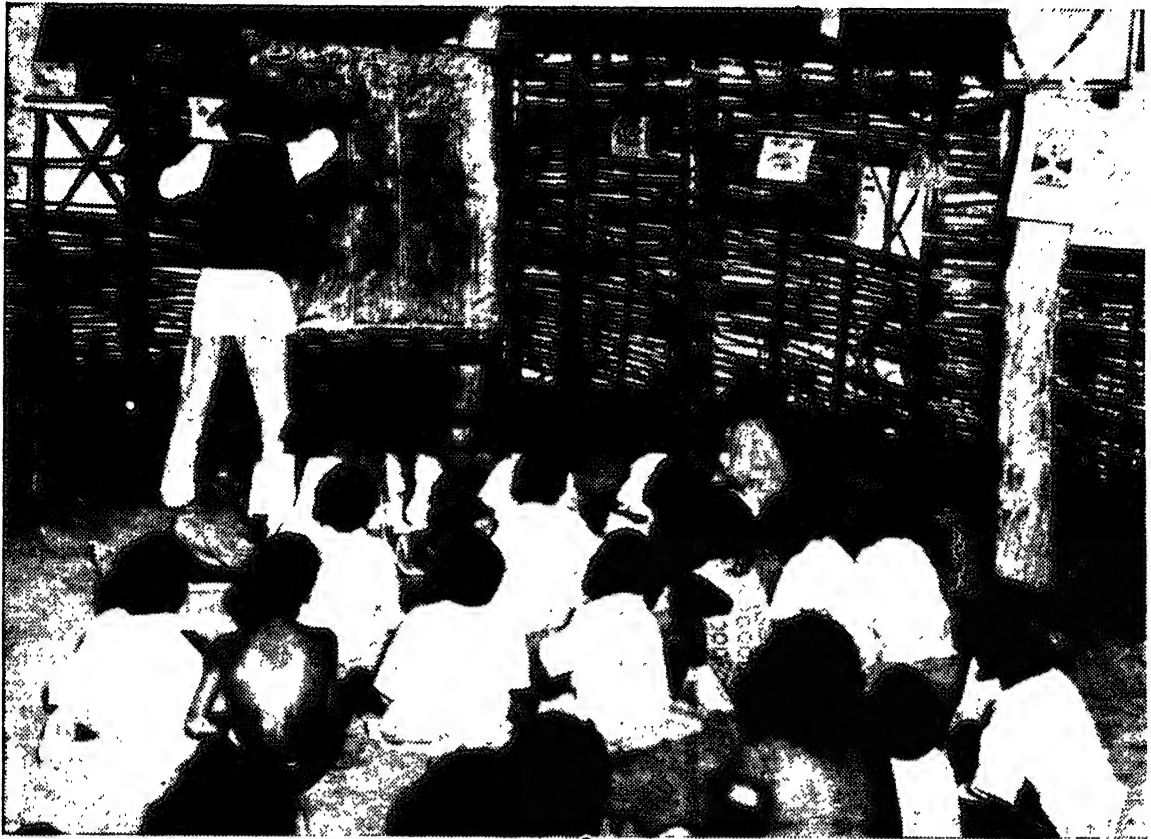
"My grandfather Balreddy belonged to Raha-puram in Karimnagar district. My father came to Mulug first with a large herd of cattle and three years later shifted to Venkatapur. One of my brothers, Sambasiva Reddy, was killed by Communists in Venkatapur. I have been living here for the last 50 years.

"There was no adult literacy centre here before the advent of the Community Project. Few villagers knew how to read and write Telugu. There was no youth organisation, either.

"Now we have an adult literacy centre, working for the last 2 years, with a strength of 40 adults learning. A youth club has been functioning for the last 2 years. A dramatic society organised by the village youths, has so far staged



Koya boys in a manual training class at Tadvai.



Koya children learning the alphabets in a class room at Tadvai.

18 dramas exposing social evils and emphasising the importance of social education. The village has a Recreation Centre also, with facilities for Volley Ball, Kabaddi, Carrom Board and Badminton. There is a Volley Ball team which contested recently in the Inter-village Tournaments at Mulug.

"The Project authorities have arranged cinema shows thrice in our village, the films dealing with health, sanitation and hygiene, development work and adult literacy. The authorities are also trying to revive cultural activities like folk dances and songs. Lambadas and Harijans have participated in such performances a number of times.

"Women folk of the village are taking great interest in the education of children and their welfare."

RURAL HOUSING

On the topic of rural housing in the project area, the persons interviewed are Sri Palum

Lakshmiah, Gond, of Jawaharpur and Sri Thota Chandriah of Jakaram village.-

Sri Lakshmiah said :

"I am the only son of my father who was working as a land labourer in old Bhusapur, but after his death, as I did not like that job and wanted to do independent cultivation, I cleared the jungle in the village and cultivated two acres of Tari. This is not sufficient for me as I have three daughters and two sons. In fact the land available for the village, which is only 50 acres under Kotha Gunta, is not sufficient to feed all the inhabitants. We will be better off if we are given lands under Laknavaram. We are just now trying Co-operative Farming in the new village.

"Before the Community Project Scheme came up, I was living in a small hut with damp floor and without any wall, light or sanitation or sufficient space for cattle and compost. There was no protection for the cattle. All the members of my family had frequent attacks

of malaria and lost our stamina”.

“Now the position is different. As the Rural Housing Scheme was taken up under the Community Project, I approached the authorities and obtained a plot on which I built a house according to their plan. The house costs about Rs. 1,000. It is spacious, with windows and bamboo fencing all around and sufficient space for cattle shed, compost pit and kitchen garden.

“The land was given free by Sri J. V. Paul who in fact donated all the area of 40 acres for house plots in this village. From the Government I got free timber, free thatching grass and an amount of Rs. 500 as taccavi loan to be repaid in 20 years.”

Sri Thota Chandriah who was living before in a small thatched hut without walls, said: “Now I have my own tiled house with stone walls, with kitchen room and smokeless *chulla*, constructed by me with the help of the Community Project authorities. This house costs about Rs. 2,000. I am very much satisfied”.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

A 50-year-old agriculturist of Pathipalli (Chinthalpalli) Sri Ghatla Krishna Reddy, s/o Chandra Reddy, said this about health and medical facilities:

“‘If you want to die, go to Chelvai’, they used to say in the old days: But not now. The malaria havoc has been reduced by sixty per cent in this locality after the inception of the Community Project”.

“During my father’s time, it was all thick jungle around here, and epidemics like malaria were the bane of life. No doctor ever visited our village. D.D.T. spray was not done.

“Now D.D.T. is sprayed in the villages at intervals of six months and this has reduced the mosquito trouble to a great extent. A doctor visits our village and treats the people. Besides, Gram Sevaks are distributing drugs to the villagers for such diseases as eye sore, fever, headache, ear ache, wounds etc. Prompt availability of medical aid also is an important



A family in the Lambada Colony at Dumpillagudam.

factor improving the health situation. Good disinfected drinking water is now available. Better ventilation and light are arranged in the houses. Vaccination and inoculation are being given. Whereas no midwives ever visited our villages before, now for the last three years they are paying regular visits."

"But this medical aid is not found sufficient. We want more. Though to a lesser degree, all the old diseases are still prevalent in the village—Malaria, Asthma, T.B. Pains, swelling of legs, headache, eye sore, cholera, small pox and chicken pox.

"The indigenous Dayas, who used to offer maternity service before, are now getting periodical training in midwifery, but their services are not satisfactory. We require Government Dayas in our villages.

"The old superstitions habits of making offerings to Goddesses and sending for 'Pambalwada, to meet the Cholera thereat are being given up by the villagers. Efforts of the Social Education Department are useful in enlightening the people about health habits. Improvement in diet also is helping towards better health."

ROADS

Shri Chintalpudi Adi Reddy, aged 30, son of Konda Reddy of Mulug, said this about road facilities :

"I have been in Mulug for the last 25 years. My father came here from Pedda Makkena in Guntur district. At that time Mulug was a small village with 60 houses, without any internal roads. There was only the Mulug Warangal Road. Five or six years later the Chelvai Road was built, and later the Ghanpur Road.

"Before the Community Project was taken up there were no roads connecting villages. During the rainy season, due to slush, mud and paddy fields, there could be no bullock cart movements from village to village and I used to transport paddy and other daily necessities by engaging men coolies. During fair weather, our bullock carts had to go to other villages with much difficulty through a circuitous track called 'Donka'.

"Under the Project, fair weather roads were scraped through the fields which were freely allowed by the owners. The road to Pattipalli via Gunturpalli and the road from Mulug to Bandarpalli were upgraded with murrum and

they are usable in all seasons. Murruming is in progress on other roads which are upgraded. All the road works are carried out by Vikas Mandals which bear $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the cost while the Government contributes $\frac{2}{3}$ rd.

"There were no approach roads to the villages before the Project was begun. Now the villagers of Bandarpalli and Venkatapur have constructed approach roads one and two furlongs in length respectively. People of many other villages have constructed Katcha approach roads.

"There were no internal roads in the villages before, except at Mulug. Village streets used to be narrow and ugly and troublesome. Now almost all the villages have got broad and good internal roads with pacca drains and storm drains."

AGRICULTURE

A 70-year-old agriculturist of Chelvai, Sri Arigella Sammiah, son of Lachu, said as follows :

"My forefathers lived in a small village called Dammakapalli consisting of 20 huts. From there my father moved to Gowraram, with a view to living nearer to Chelvai. He was a servant under Dharmaraidu of Chelvai, who gave him an acre of land for cultivation. My forefathers lived on jungle roots.

"I too eat jungle roots at times out of habit, but I have six acres of land, five acres having been given by Government. I have been in Chelvai for the last ten years. My only son does cultivation. I took a loan on taccavi for cattle three years ago but am unable to repay. Half the amount I paid in grains to a village official but it does not seem to have reached the proper quarters and Government are pressing for payment. I promised to repay in this year's, Abi.

"Before the Community Project was started my village consisted of 50 huts and there was not much interest in cultivation. I was following the old way of broadcasting the seed at one bag per acre and the yield was three bags per acre. There were two crops, Abi and Tabi, in an year.

"Now under the Project, due to the propaganda of the Agriculture Department and the efforts of the Gram Sevak, I started the method of transplanting the seedlings as a result of which the yield has increased to 10 to 12 bags per acre. We are now using chemical ferti-



Handicrafts exhibition in one of the villages

lisers, in addition to farm yard manure or cattle manure. Instead of the local seed, we are now getting improved seed from the Agriculture Department which gives higher yields. I have heard that the Japanese method of paddy cultivation gives much larger yields, but I have not taken it up due to financial difficulties."

Shri Madhavarao of Khasimdevipet said as follows :

"Under the ordinary method of transplanting paddy seed I was getting an yield of 16 bags per acre, but after adopting the Japanese Method I got 20 bags per acre. I could get even 30 bags per acre under this method but the irrigation source is limited and I could not transplant in time, being dependent on small tanks. Under the Japanese Method there is saving of seed material and labour charges for weeding. The average yield, if the new methods of transplanting and use of fertilisers etc. are adopted, is 20 bags. Previously we were not using household and farm waste and cow dung properly. Now these are preserved in pits

and compost made. We were using paddy husk and pig manure for removing alkalinity from the soil. We want superphosphate, but it is not being supplied by the Agriculture Department.

"We cultivate paddy, jawar, green gram, bengal gram, horse gram, red gram etc. and cotton. Under my well I grow vegetables such as brinjals, tomato, lady's finger, chillies and leafy vegetables. Irrigated crops like wheat also are grown.

"Smaller plots are being converted into bigger ones, so that ploughing will be easier and more water can be held in the plot. Levelling is being done. The country wooden plough is being used, but sometimes puddler and weeder are used under the Japanese Method.

"Previously I was paying 4 annas per labourer per day but now the charges are Rs. 1-4-0 per day"

"Among the pests and diseases that attack

the crops are Stem-Borer, Foot Rot, Gall fly, Swarming Caterpillar, Helminthosporium, etc. The Agriculture Department recommended the use of Gammexane and Perenox, but we have found that these do not control the diseases.

"We have no marketing facilities. Our village is 46 miles from Warangal to which place I have to transport the produce."

* * *

A Gond of Palampet, Sri Cheddaku Nagamalliah, said: "I was doing only one paddy crop for the whole year. But for the last three years, I am having two crops, Abi and Tabi."

IRRIGATION

The suggestion that Community Project activities should be continued for fifteen years to bring the economic status of the people of the area to the level of the city people was made by Sri Madikonda Venkata Rama Reddy, aged 50, son of Lakshmi Reddy, of Venkatapur. He said:

"I came to this village from Madikonda fifteen years ago. For ten years I found most of the villagers in a suppressed and oppressed condition and later there were the disturbances caused by Communists who committed 7 murders in this village. Only for the last four years we are having normal life.

"I have 15 acres of wet and 30 acres of dry land in Venkatapur. As there are no rivers or streams, my wet lands are irrigated from a 'Cunta' (small tank).

"There are twenty such 'Cuntas' which irrigate all the wet lands of the village. I think if the Government takes special interest in finding out the original irrigation sources under Laknavaram and Ramappa and restores them, this area will be benefited fully.

"Before the Community Project was initiated, the 'Cuntas' were in bad condition, with breaches, without sluices or weir or proper bunds, with the result that there was little or no water in the tanks and cultivation of 2/3rds of the wet lands could not be done. Only about 500 acres were under wet cultivation. Now this area has been doubled as 8 of the tanks have been repaired or restored by the people

through Vikas Mandals helped by the Project authorities. Work on the other 12 tanks will be taken up shortly. The Project authorities help these works with financial contribution to the extent of 1/3rds of the estimated cost. The rest is supplied by the villagers in the form of labour, material or cash.

"The financial condition of the ayacut cultivator under the 8 tanks now repaired, is much better than what it was before.

"There are 3 big tanks in the project area—Laknavaram, Ramappa and Ghanpur. Before the project was taken up, the irrigation facilities under them were in a deplorable condition due to the bad condition of the irrigation channels, the irresponsible and selfish attitude of 'maistries' as there was no proper supervision, lack of ayacut roads, etc. As a result there were quarrels among cultivators for water and much of the land was left uncultivated and the yields were low.

"Now the position is greatly improved, as irrigation channels were cleared and repaired, proper supervision is exercised, more lands are irrigated and there is better yield. About 7,000 acres are irrigated under Laknavaram, 5,000 acres under Ramappa and 8,500 acres under Ghanpur. There are however certain difficulties in the irrigation facilities under the Laknavaram Lake."

"Many more small tanks which are in a bad condition in some of the villages may be taken up and restored, while facilities may be given to cultivators who come forward to dig irrigation wells."

VETERINARY

Benefits in the Veterinary field were referred to by Sri Musinipalli Krishniah, aged 32, s/o M. Narsiah, of Jangalpalli. He has about 150 cattle, while the cattle population of the village is about 2,000. He said that after the project was initiated cattle mortality had been much reduced; it is 30 per cent now. Rinderpest, Blackquarter, and Foot and Mouth disease are common in the area even now. In the old days superstitious and ineffective methods were followed to remedy them, but now preventive inoculation, timely advice and attention of the Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and the occasional advice of the Gram Sevak help to control the diseases to a large extent.

"The old method of castration was so cruel that the animal used to die. But the new



Block Development Officers at work in the construction of the Mulug Community Hall

method now followed is very simple and gentle and is very much liked by the villagers.

"The Gram Sevak has a Veterinary Box and treats the cattle for simple wounds and injuries.

"While no breeding bulls were supplied to the village before the Project came-Government later supplied one. One-third of the cost was borne by the villagers while the Government contributed the rest." Sri Krishniah complained: "By the presence of breeding bulls in the village, it is said, the villagers will have healthy and strong calves and thereby the cattle wealth of the villages is improved. On the whole, we are not satisfied with the present breeding bull; we desire breeding bulls brought from outside the State."

He added that Leg Horn were supplied to some of the villagers about two years ago. They are also benefiting from the poultry farms at Jakaram and Jawharpur.

CO-OPERATION

The facility of loans at low rates of interest

through co-operative societies is universally appreciated by the villagers. This is what Sri Rajanarsinga Rao, s/o Papaiah of Palampet, had to say :

"My family has been living in this village for a long time. There used to be sixty huts in the village. Although my father had 45 acres of land we were poor because there was only one paddy crop in the year. My two sisters have been married. My father had to take loans from rich people of Keshavapur at the rate of 24% per annum, because of pressing needs of cultivation and reclamation.

"Now after the Community Project came into being, our village has grown in size, with wide roads and drains and with 50 good houses. The Koyas of the village, who were in a miserable state before, now lead a better life, getting loans for cultivation and for purchasing cattle.

"There used to be only one grain bank before, but now there is a rural bank also. Both are co-operative societies, helping the cultivators in time by advancing loans at low interest,



Bulldozer demonstration at Dumpillagudem

The Rural Bank has 20 members and the Grain Bank has 126 members. There is need for enrolment of more members.

Sri Eadam Kankiah, Gond, of Palampet, said this:

"My forefathers did not possess land and lived on labour, eating jungle roots. They used to live in small huts.

"To me Government has given two acres of land, Rs. 250 as aid to build a tiled house for myself and Rs. 150 as taccavi for purchasing cattle. I am a member of both the Grain and Rural Banks which help me. Some eight years ago Government gave 370 acres of land to 18 families here. Only 40 acres could be reclaimed. The remaining is jungle and the Forest Department is objecting to clearing the area."

A Harijan of Palampet named Zoopaka Raj Gadu said this:

"We are 18 families here, ten of whom are living on 8 acres of Inam land. Except this

we have nothing. We have represented to the Government for help towards house construction, purchase of cattle and lands. I am a member of the Grain Bank."

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Under the Community Project a Rural Arts and Crafts Centre was established at Mulug three years ago. One of the weavers who underwent training there, Shri Iresdla Ramchandriah, aged 25, son of Malliah, of Devagiripatnam, said that while he had been able to weave only coarse yarn of 6 to 20 counts before, now he was weaving 40 to 60 counts and was thus earning more. "The Buddaram people are weaving 80 to 100 counts," he said.

"There are 15 weavers' families in this village. I have been here for 15 years. My father came here from Athmakur in search of lands which he could not get. We are three brothers. We supplement our income by working as labourers. My grandfather was well off as a weaver, but during my father's days the profession began to decay. Now there is a

revival and if Government gives us some loans we can stand on our legs.

"Before the Community Project came, I used to hawk the goods from door to door. Some remained unsold while the others had to be got rid of at cheap rates. Now the cloth is sold easily and the R. A. C. I. Centre at Mulug is helping in this respect.

"I have also learnt nawar weaving now. I am weaving ordinary and design nawar for the last 2 years. Many more people have learnt this art like me.

"My earnings have increased by 25 per cent. Some weavers earn 50% more than what they used to in the pre-project days.

"I have also learnt the designing of bed sheets and curtains and I can prepare them.

"Before the Project began, we used to go to

Warangal to get our materials with much difficulty. Now we get them easily from the R. A. C. I. Centre at Mulug and thus save a lot of transport expenses.

"I have not got any grant-in-aid from the Department. But Mahaboob Ali of Incherla got a free sewing machine, scissors and drawing machine. Carpenters of Pasra got free timber and tools from the Centre.

"I do not know carpentry. But Bhagiah, Afzal and Rajiah were trained at the Centre and they are now making chairs, tables and benches.

"I do not know tailoring. But my son-in-law Kesavulu, Sambiah of Narsapur and Hussain are getting trained at the Mulug Centre. They can stitch shirts, gowns and jackets."

SCHOOL JOURNAL

Sravanti, the Magazine of the Government High School, Jagtial, Karimnagar district, which has reappeared in printed form after the lapse of an year, reflects in abundance the surging literary enthusiasm in young student minds, pouring out in poems, songs, articles, stories, jokes etc. In the four linguistic sec-

tions of the journal—English, Telugu, Hindi and Urdu—there is enough material to forcefully underline the need to maintain an uninterrupted flow of such 'Sravantis' in all schools. Photos and other details of school activities add to the value of the journal.

Government College Of Fine Arts

India has a rich cultural heritage representing a unique standard of attainment. But the present situation would reveal that the scope for professional education in art is very limited in this country and the number of existing Universities is very big compared to the handful of institutions imparting Art Education.

The degree of civilisation of a pupil is determined by the development of his aesthetic sense, i.e., the capacity to appreciate all objects artistic and beautiful, and further, to create such objects. Fine Arts play an important role in the development of this faculty in man. As such Fine Art Education is an integral part of education as a whole.

The Government College of Fine Arts, which was originally started as "the Central School of Arts and Crafts" in the year 1940, has a

basic aim in imparting education in Fine Arts "not merely to develop proficiency in the technicalities or the craftsmanship of the sub-



A student at work in the Sculpture Class,



Another section of the Sculpture Class where two-dimensional relief figures are prepared.

jects concerned, but to give particular attention to the inherent individual creative capacity of each student and try to develop his creative faculties on right lines and thus help him to develop his artistic personality". The College is co-educational and all facilities and conveniences are provided for the boys and girls to work and study in an atmosphere of co-operation, fellowship and understanding.

The administrative and teaching personnel have been carefully selected for efficient manage-

ment and teaching, required in an institution of this kind. There is scope for discourses and lectures by eminent artists and art-critics from time to time on Fine Arts and other cultural subjects.

The College has five main courses to offer, distinction in any one of which may enable a youth to make a living, a beautiful living.

These are the Departments of Painting, Sculpture, Commercial Art, Applied Art and



Moulding class.

Commercial Art Class.



Design and Architecture.

All the five departments offer a five-year course each. In the former three departments there is provision for the award of an Intermediate Certificate after 2 years, a Diploma after another two years and an Advance Diploma after the complete course of five years. In the last two departments, the Intermediate Certificate is awarded after 3 years' study and the Diploma after 5 years.

Besides, special one-year courses in Art and

Applied Art subjects, as well as Drawing Teacher's and Manual Instructor's Training Courses (Higher and Lower) are also offered. The College conducts the Government Second Grade Drawing Examination.

GROWING STRENGTH

The strength of the institution is steadily increasing. It was 180 in 1951-52; now it is 198. There are 40 members of the staff.

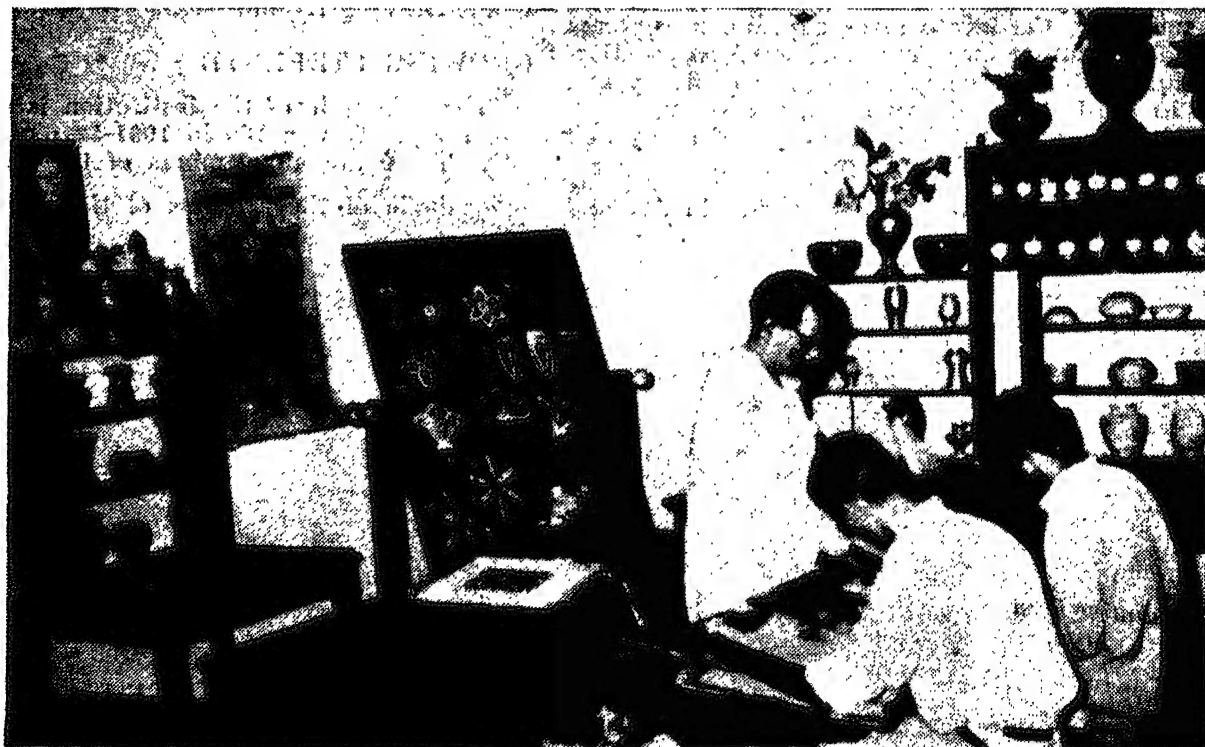
Symbolic of the progress of the college are

Painting from life.





Architecture Class.



Applied Art and Design Class



Students of the Advance Painting Class at work

the distinctions being won in quick succession. The Challenge Trophy awarded by the Department of Information and Public Relations of the State in the All India Art Schools Exhibition was won by this College twice. A student of this institution has been selected by the Government of India to proceed to Italy for further studies in art. Two of its teachers have been selected by the Government of Yugoslavia for further training in art in that country. Two artist members of its staff are being commissioned by the Indian Parliament to decorate Parliament House with murals. This institution was the first to submit a scheme

for an International Gallery of Child Art, which was approved and the Gallery was opened by Prime Minister Nehru on 3rd January, 1954. A student from Nepal is now undergoing a special course in metal craft in this institution under the Colombo Plan. With quite an enviable record as a prize winner in various exhibitions all over India, the College bids fair to develop into a co-ordinating institution for all art activities in the South.

Established first in 1940 as the Central School of Arts and Crafts with about a dozen students, the institution at that time could boast only of

(Contd. on page 80)



A garden fete was organised in aid of the Cancer Hospital on 8th March, 1956 at the Industrial Exhibition Grounds, Hyderabad. Mrs. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Begum Mehdi Nawaz Jung and others at the Tea Stall.

PICT



Coatleg Industries Stall.

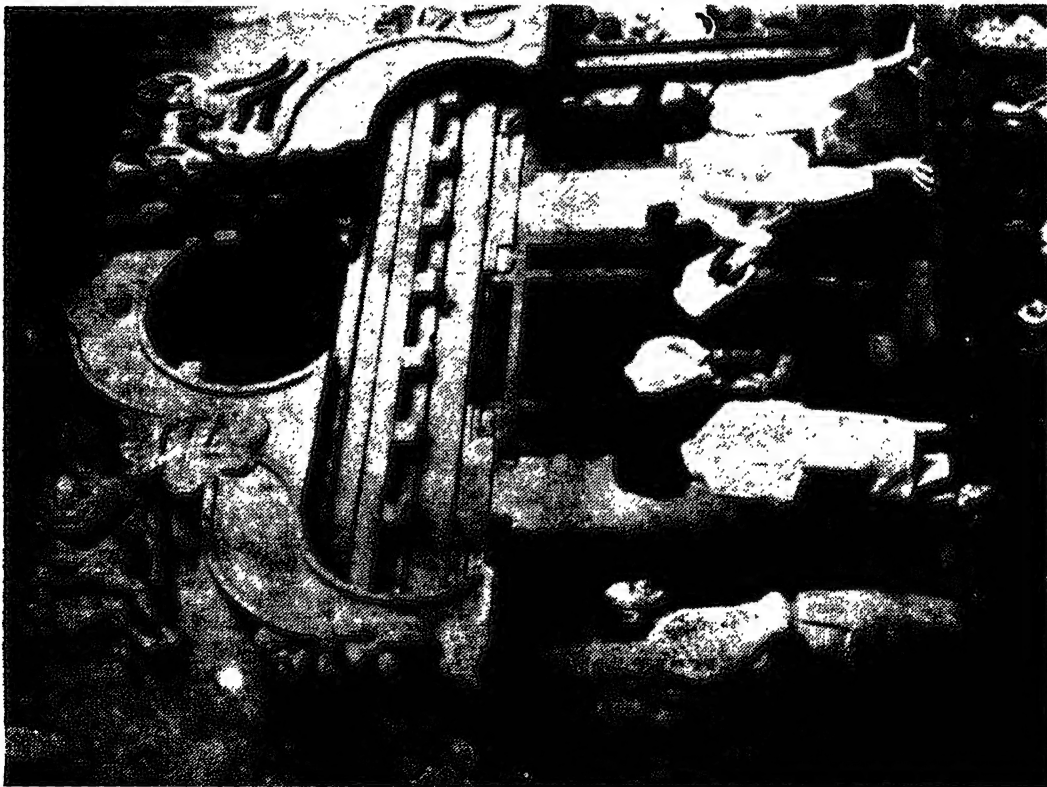
*Nawab Mehdi
Nawaz Jung Ba-
hadur taking tea
at the Tea Stall.*



J R E S

*Mrs. P. V. R.
Rao and others at
the Sweet Stall.*

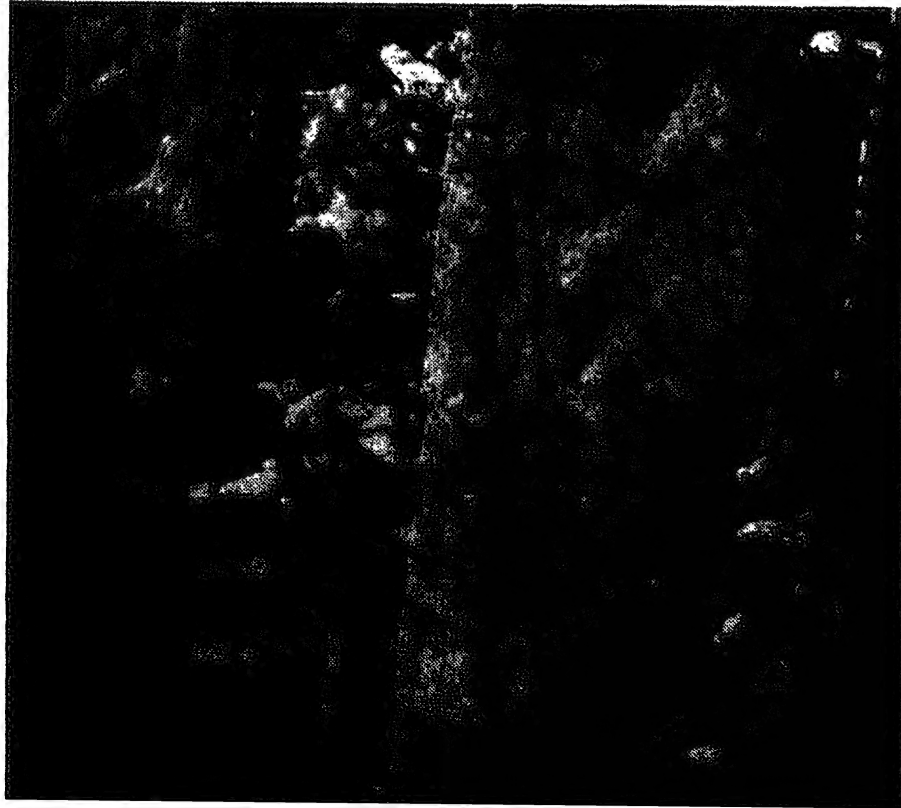




The Netherlands delegation at the Ellora Caves.



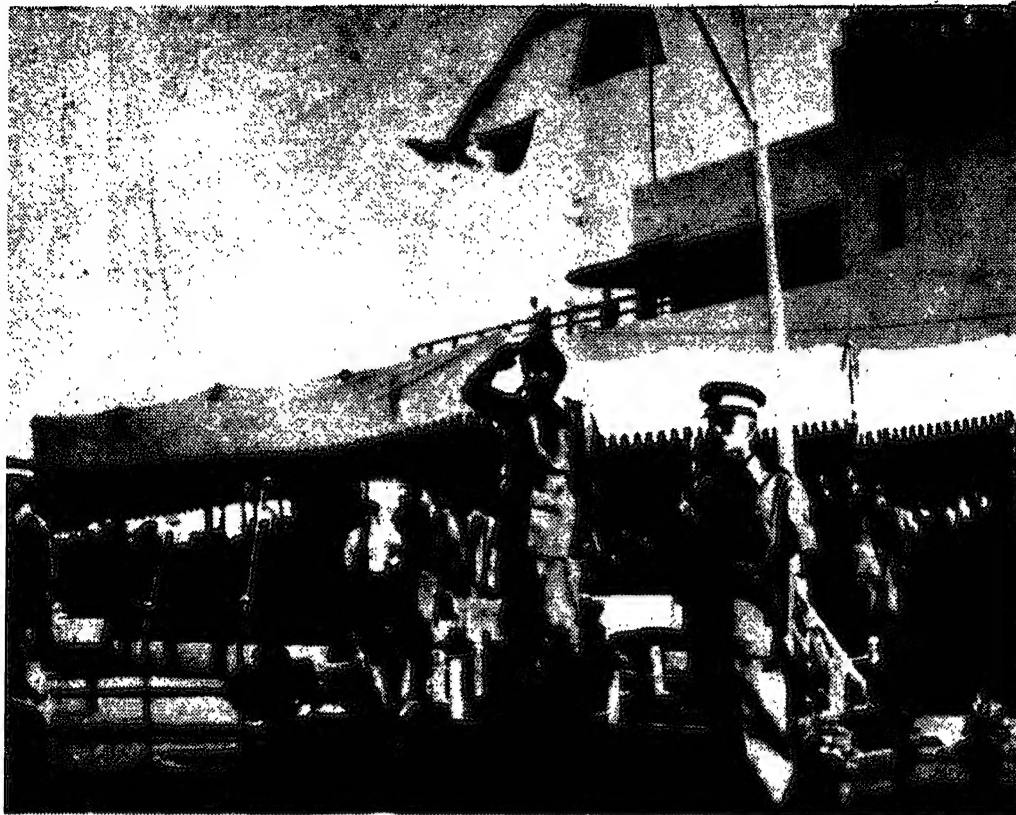
*One of the sculptures at Ellora being examined by the
Netherlands delegation.*



Members of the Netherlands Delegation at the Ajanta Caves.



The Netherlands delegates inside one of the Ajanta Caves.



Air Commodore Arjan Singh, D. F.C., Air Officer Commanding Operational Command, taking the salute at the Ceremonial passing-out parade of the 68th Pilots' Course at the No. 1 Air Force College, I.A.F. Station, Begumpet.

The best pupil in Ground Subjects, Plt. Off. N.M. Misra, receiving the Nabha Trophy.





The best pilot of the course, Plt. Off. A.K. Mukherjee, receiving the Patiala Trophy

The best all-round pupil of the course, Plt. Off. Jasjit Singh, receiving the Jodhpur Sword-of-honour.



(Contd. from P. 28)

two main sections : the Arts Section and the Crafts Section, both offering postmiddle course. In 1951 it was reorganised and re-named Government School of Art with four departments, viz., Painting, Sculpture, Commercial Art, and Architecture. Three years later the Department of Applied Art and Design, offering a five years' diploma course, was started, as also the manual instructor's course (higher and lower) to provide adequate training facilities for the existing staff in the General Education Department.

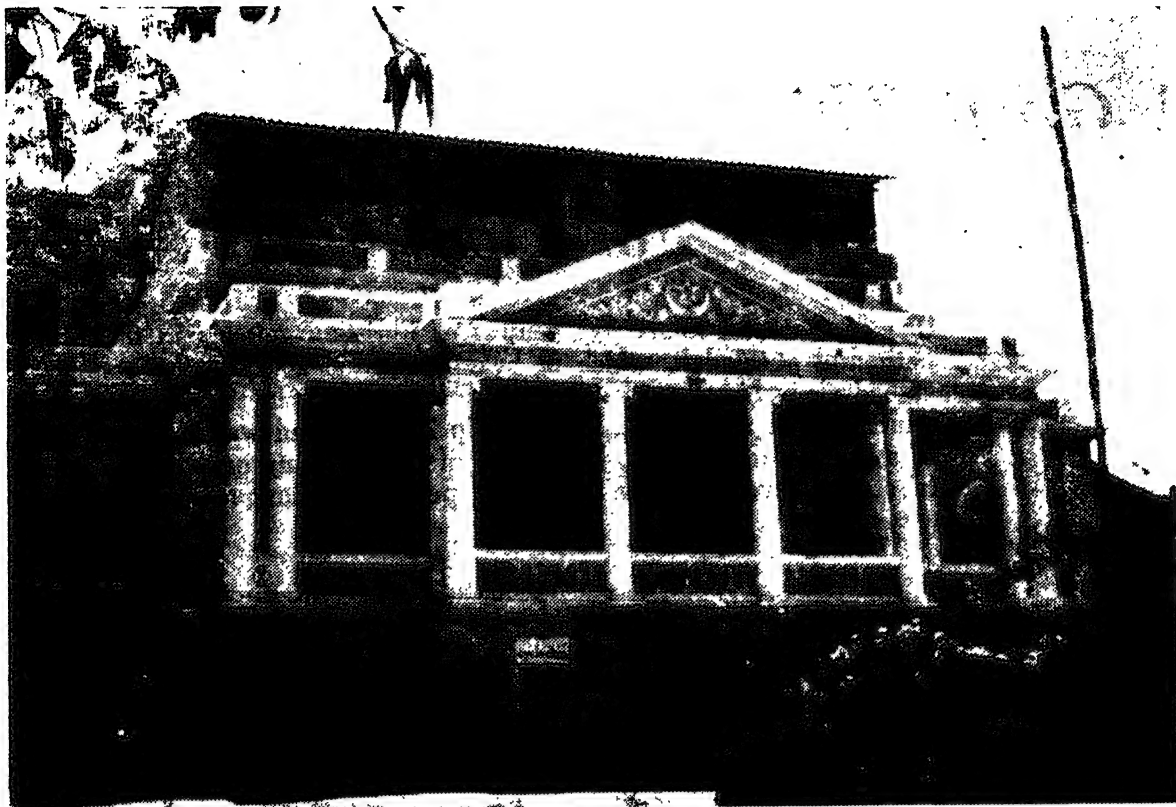
Last year it was re-designated as the Government College of Fine Arts.

The limited strength in each class facilitates constant and close personal attention towards each individual learner, true to the basic aim of the institution.

The institution has hostel facilities. There is a students' union and adequate provision for outdoor and indoor games is made. Only the present rented building is not quite artistic. Efforts are therefore being made to develop it into a fit home for a College of Art.



Metal work.



Front view of the College of Fine Arts.

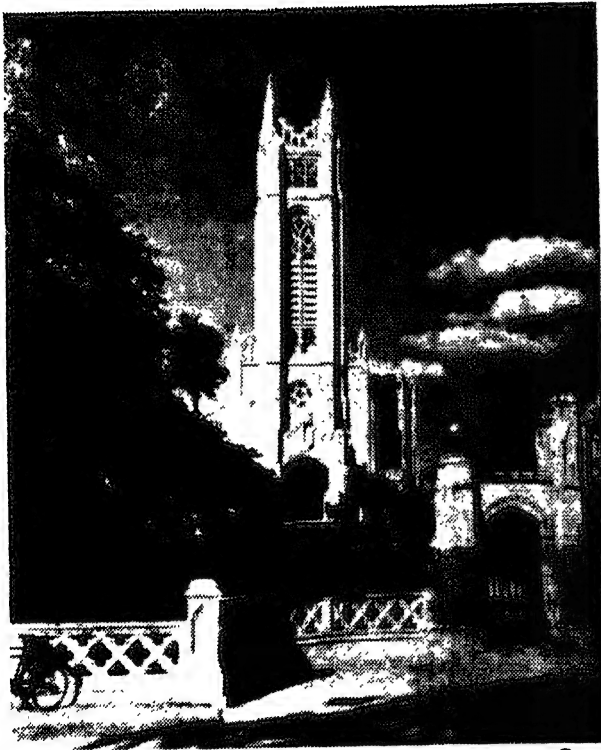
Manual Training Class for teachers.



'A Great Thing

Attempted For God'

One of the most impressive centres of Christian worship in this State is the Cathedral at Medak, which in beauty and solemnity ranks among the best cathedrals in India. Although the work began about sixty-nine years ago, the Church was opened to public worship in 1924 and was raised to the dignity of a Cathedral in 1947. Numerous gifts from many quarters and enthusiastic labours of devoted people have developed it into a unique institution in the area.



Front view of the Cathedral.

Often referred to as 'the Cathedral', the Medak Church became one in fact on the consummation of the union of the Anglican, Methodist and South India United Churches in 1947. The cathedral has a length of 200 feet, and a width of 100 feet. The chancel is 80 feet in length. The Cathedral tower is 170 feet high. In size the Cathedral is therefore among the largest in India and can accom-

modate a congregation of at least two thousand people.

The architecture is like that of many of the old and famous Cathedrals of Europe. The high pointed arches are designed "to lift the soul to God." The strong and simple pillars preach a sermon of sincerity and strength. The many tall windows, especially those of stained glass, are beautiful witnesses to the fact that "gospel light is flowing, bountiful and free." Some have criticized the architecture as being too Western in design, but there is no question that the modified form of Gothic architecture adopted in the Cathedral has contributed greatly to the devotional atmosphere of the building.

The architects were Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass and Hope, of Bolton, England, assisted and advised by experts in India. A tablet in the Choir Vestry commemorates their gift of more than two hundred detailed plans for various sections of the work. The Church was the conception of the Rev. Charles W. Posnett, who was Superintendent Methodist Minister in Medak from 1897 to 1939. It is built of granite from local quarries, supplemented by reinforced concrete. That such a magnificent building should have been constructed without the supervision of professional architects or builders is a noteworthy achievement. Gifts for the building came from many quarters and at least half a lakh of rupees was given by the Christians of Medak district.

Main Approach

The main approach is by a beautiful gate, which is a gift from a firm of Secunderabad, and

then through the pleasant garden and up two short flights of steps to the Cathedral terrace.

Memorial Lamps

Two memorial lamps now stand at the top of the steps. Each of these is beautifully fashioned in the form of an open lotus. They were presented by the local Church, together with lamps at the other gates, in remembrance of the work of the Rev. C.W. Posnett, who first brought the light of Christ to many Medak villages and whose teaching illuminated the path of many students at the Medak Theological Institution.

The Porch

The porch is paved with Carrara marble. It also contains a box in which requests for prayer may be placed and another box for the free will offerings of visitors to the Cathedral. These gifts are offered to God, with special prayers, every Sunday.

The View

The view of the interior of the Cathedral on entering the main door is an impressive one. The many-coloured light from the stained glass windows fills the chancel with beauty. The harsh sunlight from without is subdued to a gentle radiance as it falls on the long nave through the many windows of green glass. As only the rear portion of the Cathedral is furnished with seats, the noble proportions of the building can be clearly seen. The presence of a gallery on three sides not only adds an original touch to the architecture but causes a delightful mingling of lights and shadows. To enter the Cathedral is to recall something of the meaning of Isaiah's prophecy:

'The Lord shall spread over all the gatherings there a canopy of light. And there shall be a pavilion for a shadow in the daytime from the heat, and for a refuge and a covert.'

The Floor

The floor is composed of tiles from the famous English potteries. Italian workmen were brought from Bombay to lay the floor, as the design of the mosaic is an intricate one in six colours, red, brown, black, yellow, chocolate and grey. The floor was the gift of Mr. Joseph Rank (one of the greatest benefactors of the Methodist Missionary Society, who also gave the new hospital at Karimnagar). This gift has been specially appreciated as most of the worshippers in the Cathedral sit on the floor.

The Pulpit

The pulpit was the gift of workmen employed

on the construction of the Cathedral and is made of bath stone, imported from England. The acoustics of the building have been greatly improved by spraying the Cathedral roof with absorbent fire.

The font is also of bath stone and was the gift of the Rev. and Mrs. O.L. Vickers.

The Chancel

The chancel is paved with white marble, the gift of Mr. Robert H. Posnett of Runcorn in memory of his wife. The organ is the gift of their children and is the second organ to be installed as the first proved unsuitable for India. Mr. R. H. Posnett, brother of Rev. C. W. Posnett, made many benefactions to the Cathedral and to the work of the Church of Hyderabad. A tablet to his memory has been placed in the Church by the Indian ministers, in whom he took great interest.

Communion Rail

The Communion Rail, like the chancel rails, is of choice brass and was given in memory of Abhishekamma, the saintly nurse-Bible-woman who was among the pioneers of medical work in Medak district.

Communion Table

The Communion Table was a gift from many hands, workers who had grown old in the Lord's Service uniting with the children of the Boys' School to present this lovely symbol of the eternal faith and fellowship of the Church of Christ. Some of the givers, like M.P. Luke, instructor, and T. James, preacher and healer, and that great man of prayer, Rev. Daniel who with his people gave the brass cross, have passed on to higher communion of the Church Triumphant, but their gifts are at the most sacred spot in the Cathedral, reminding us that 'all the servants of our King, in earth and heaven are one.' The Table was made by the Medak carpenter, Abraham and his assistants and is a lovely piece of work.

The Reredos

The Reredos behind the Communion Table is of rich Italian marble. The edging of green marble originally intended for the Reredos was unfortunately broken in transit, and was replaced by black Indian marble.

Choir Stalls

The choir stalls and stalls at the back of the Church are the work of Medak carpenters and

gifts of members of the congregation.

Reading Desk

The reading desk is of walnut wood, carved in the form of an eagle with smaller eagles at the base. The eagle represents the strength, nobility, wisdom and swiftness of the Word of God and the outstretched wings are symbols of its comforting and uplifting power. Like the old Communion Table and the two carved chairs in the chancel, the reading desk came from the old Medak Church and is a beautiful specimen of Swiss wood-carving.

Windows

The two stained glass windows are among the most valuable treasures of the Cathedral and were both executed by Mr. Frank O. Salisbury, one of the most famous British artists of today.

The Ascension Window in the chancel is believed to be the largest stained glass window in India and is unquestionably one of the most beautiful. The Lord, a dark and youthful figure robed in majesty, is shown ascending into heaven. Behind Him is a cross of light and above Him on either side are crowns of thorns blossoming with roses. At the end of His outstretched hands are the letters 'E' and 'W' as a reminder that Christ has joined both East and West and also that 'as far as the East is from the West, so far hath He removed our transgressions from us'. The Lord is surrounded by a throng of angels singing 'Glory to God in the Highest'. In the lower part of the window the disciples are looking towards the semicircle of heavenly light and underneath are the words of the promise, 'because I live, ye shall live also'. On the right an Indian woman sits musing in the shadows, while over her head is written the secret of the heavenly vision. 'Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God'. In contrast on the left a woman kneels in humble adoration with the full glory of the light shining upon her face. Around her head are the words of her glad experience. 'Blessed are the poor in spirit for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven'. The narrow window on the left shows the Angel of Redemption with the uplifted cross and the message 'And if I be lifted up from the earth I will draw all men unto Me'. The narrow window on the right shows the Angel of the Abiding Presence holding the Cup, over which are the words 'Do this in remembrance of me'. Above the Angel are the words 'The Spirit of God dwelleth in you'. At the base of each side window is a

child angel bearing a promise. The child on the left holds a strong tablet on which is written 'I go to prepare a place for you, that where I am ye may be also'. The child on the right is holding a harp and beneath are the words, 'Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world'. The three windows are crowned by the figure of the Dove, the Holy Spirit, from which beautiful rays of golden light shine down through the cross and penetrate into the dark world below—a world of sin, made bright and beautiful by the death, resurrection and ascension of Jesus Christ.

Nativity Window

The Nativity Window in the transept was placed there as a tribute to the love and devotion of the women of the Church. It has long been a custom for the mothers with small children to sit in the opposite transept during the services. The window has therefore been placed where the women and children can see it and draw continual inspiration from its message. It illustrates very vividly the prophecy of Isaiah and its fulfilment in the birth of the Lord. 'And the government shall be upon his shoulder and his name shall be called Wonderful Counsellor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace'. The four titles are written on scrolls carried by child angels.

The Star of Bethlehem sends out its rays radiating in the form of a cross. Gazing up to the angels and the rainbow glory on the left are the Shepherds of Bethlehem, with their sheep beside them and on the right, offering their gifts, are the Wise Men of the East. In the centre of the lower part of the window a youthful Joseph gazes happily at the manger where the Christ Child lies watched lovingly by Mary and a kneeling angel. Around Mary's head and above and below the Shepherds and Wise Men is the testimony of the New Testament apostle, St. John, which confirms the prophetic hope of the Old Testament seer, 'And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us—and we beheld His glory—The light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world. At the base of the window are the words of the old Catechism, bidding us thank God for the precious gift of Christ and accept it with joy. 'Man's chief end is to glorify God and enjoy Him for ever'. The exquisite beauty of the colouring and the nobility of the subject combine to make the window a fitting tribute to the Christian Women who have served the Church of God in

Hyderabad and to those brave pioneers of Medak, Miss Emilie Posnett and Miss Sara Harris.

The Vestry

The Minister's Vestry, on the west, contains a picture of the opening of the Church, and portraits of Revs. C.W. Posnett and J. G. Bennett. Mr. Bennett's gifts to the Cathedral are covered by anonymity but the impress of his Christ-like character and service abides in Medak, and especially in the Men's Training School where he trained hundreds of village evangelists, who were solemnly dedicated to their high service in the Cathedral. The vestry also contains a rare engraving of Frank O. Salisbury's picture of John Wesley.

The Tower

The tower contains a tablet recording the fact that eight stones were laid by British soldiers in February 5, 1922. In the Tower also hangs the bell, cast by Gillet and Johnson of Croydon, England.

With its height of 170 feet, the tower is not easy to ascend, but those who climb it are rewarded by a magnificent view of the old Medak fort and the surrounding countryside. It also affords a bird's eye view of the whole Christian compound, one of the best equipped centres of service in India. Its development can be clearly traced from the original small compound on the southwest with its congested buildings (subsequently extended to take in land for the Hospital and the Primary and Girls' Schools), to the more spacious area in which the Cathedral stands, with the Boys' School, swimming pool, cemetery, reading room, staff houses and playing fields towards the east, and then to the further extension on the north, nearly a mile distant, where the magnificent Training School buildings now stand, with the farm adjoining. Beyond the compound walls, on the north, east and west, there are scores of villages where dwell companies of Christian people who toiled for many years to raise money for the Church at Medak, and who have long regarded it as, in a very real sense, their own 'Cathedral'. The Cathedral and

its surroundings illustrate how well Posnett of Medak absorbed the message of William Carey: 'Attempt great things for God. Expect great things from God.'

History

The Cathedral is the third Church to be built in Medak. It was elevated to the dignity of a Cathedral in 1947, the Diamond Jubilee year of Christian work in Medak. In 1887 the Rev. K. G. Harding, an Indian minister was appointed to open up work in Medak. In 1889 there were 4 members and it was decided to erect a small chapel at the cost of £25. This was only a small building of mud and thatch and was pulled down by the Rev. C. W. Posnett in 1897 to make way for a school-chapel (still standing near the Hospital) to seat 250 people. This also soon became inadequate. Various buildings in the compound had been erected as famine relief works and owing to the severe famine of 1913, further works had to be started to give employment to the many starving villagers. Consequently Mr. Posnett decided to embark on an ambitious scheme for a large new Church. The digging of the foundations found work for scores of people. The foundations were laid in 1914 and the building took ten years to complete. In 1919 there was a severe famine and hundreds of starving villagers found employment by breaking stones for the Cathedral. The first Service was actually held in the uncompleted building at Easter, 1922. Shortly afterwards a special meeting was held when gifts were invited for the furnishing of the Church. There was a wonderful response. Almost the whole of the furnishings of the Cathedral were given by various members, as may be seen from the brass plates attached.

The Opening

The Cathedral, though not completed in every respect, was formally opened for public worship by Mr. R.H. Posnett on Christmas Day, 1924, and services have been held regularly ever since in Telugu and English, and recently in Urdu also. For the opening Service a congregation, estimated to number at least 8,000, assembled from Medak and the surrounding villages.

People's Programme With Government's Participation

In addition to the 34 National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks already in operation in Hyderabad State, 16 more National Extension Service Blocks are being taken up afresh now. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, the amount allotted for Community Development here is Rs. 9.5 crores and the proposed programme includes the starting of 212 N. E. S. Blocks and the conversion of 40 per cent. of them into Community Development Blocks. The work already accomplished and the future programme are referred to in the following speech of the Chief Minister, Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, delivered while inaugurating the Second Intra-State Seminar of Heads of Departments, Collectors, Project Executive Officers, Block Development Officers and non-official Members at Shah Manzil on 24th and 25th March, 1956:

“As all of you know, Hyderabad State will be completing its First Five-Year Plan by the end of this month. A number of nation-building activities were taken up during this period in our State and the achievements proved to be satisfactory. The Planning Department will be publishing shortly a booklet on the First Five-Year Plan, which will indicate the results of our efforts in implementing the First Five-Year Plan. Apart from the schemes, like construction of irrigation projects, power projects, roads, minor irrigation works, development of cottage industries, increase in the social services and development schemes under irrigation projects, the outstanding feature of the First Five-Year Plan was the Community Development Programme which was launched in the country in 1952. Within this short period of three years considerable physical targets have been achieved in C.P. and National Extension Service blocks and under Local Development Works. A short note on the progress of Community Development in the First Plan upto March, 1956 has

also been circulated among you.

URGE FOR SELF-HELP

“It is encouraging for me to note that governmental machinery has succeeded in arousing the people's enthusiasm to receive the Community Development programme as their own scheme. An urge has been created in the people to work for themselves for their own good, their efforts being supplemented with Government finances and technical advice. I think, we have succeeded in our object of creating such an atmosphere in the rural areas that the achievement of physical targets is merely the by-product of the nation's efforts.

“Keeping in view the achievements of physical targets, we have been hearing some criticisms about our work in the C.P. and N.E.S. blocks. As I have said earlier, it is people's participation in the programme which is of greater importance than the digging of a few

wells or construction of a few miles of roads. Though we have to provide basic amenities to the rural folk for improving their standard of life, yet these should be treated as a means to an end.

“OUTSTANDING PIECE OF WORK”

“It is heartening to learn from a critic of our programme whose experience is based on the extensive tours undertaken by him in these blocks all over the country that our efforts in the direction of both achievements of physical targets as well as arousing the people's enthusiasm have been considered as more than satisfactory. Repeating the words of the Community Projects Administrator, Shri S. K. Dey whose assessment of our programme in the field cannot be challenged, I may tell you that the programme in the State of Hyderabad has made very substantial strides during the past one year and there has been considerable accomplishment on the physical side and a perceptible improvement in the tone of the organisation functioning in the field at all levels. He has observed that the people's enthusiasm in the programme which has always been of an outstanding character in the State of Hyderabad continues unabated and in certain projects has even registered an outstanding level.

On an All-India basis our achievements in the field of education and rural housing programme have been outstanding, which Shri S. K. Dey also confirms when he says that Hyderabad has done an outstanding piece of work in opening new schools in rural areas, which are solidly built, based primarily on the efforts of the people, which does credit to the people and also the Government. In his own words, Rural housing has received appreciable emphasis under the programme in Hyderabad. In fact, Hyderabad can claim to have done an outstanding piece of work under this head as compared generally to the rest of the country. Housing colonies, particularly for backward classes, have been encouraged throughout and these are springing up all round.

“While examining our development programme, the Community Projects Administrator considers participation of the police of our State in the work under Community Development programme as a ‘new feature’ and as an example for other States to follow with advantage. I think, I will be failing in my duty, if I do not convey the message of the Community Projects Administrator in this regard. He has said, ‘Every district in Hyderabad has a village in a National Extension Service and Community Development Project Block which has been



The Chief Minister inaugurating the Seminar.

accepted as their own by the Police Department in the district. The accomplishment in the field of physical targets as also in the matter of discipline for young and old alike, has been outstanding and is a feature which can be copied by other States with advantage.' Shri S. K. Dey offers his congratulations to the State Government and the Police Department for this welcome innovation.

"Coming to the desirability of holding the Intra-State Seminars, I am to express my conviction before you that a gathering of the officers and non-officials engaged in the Community Development programme provides an unique opportunity to every delegate to take part in the discussions and offer his solutions for solving the difficulties experienced in implementing the programme and also for devising new ways and means for improving the general tone of the programme.

"All the non-official delegates and some of the officials also have visited during the last four days Community Development Blocks of Bidar, Zahirabad and Mulug. They would have noticed the outstanding physical achievements in the Bidar Block under the guidance of Shri Qadar Ali Khan, Project Executive Officer, and the efforts of the people of that place. They would have also noticed the efforts made in the backward area of Mulug and the success achieved by the people of this area through the untiring efforts of Shri Prem Raj Mathur, Project Executive Officer of this block. These visits, I have no doubt, will help you in arriving at the right decisions and guide in your future development activities.

NEW NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS

"As you are aware, we have taken up so far 84 National Extension Service and Community Project Blocks in our State and intend taking up 16 more National Extension Service Blocks in April, 1956. As all of you have gathered here, I take this opportunity to announce that 16 National Extension Service Blocks will be located in the following areas:

District	Area where block will be located
1. Hyderabad	.. Area adjacent to Medchal and present block.
2. Bidar	.. Nilanga and Ahmedpur.
3. Karimnagar	.. Huzurabad.

4. Bhir	.. Remaining villages of Asti and Patoda.
5. Parbhani	.. Kalamnuri.
6. Aurangabad	.. Sillod and Bhokardan.
7. Nanded	.. Bhokar.
8. Gulberga	.. Aland.
9. Osmanabad	.. Khasapur.
10. Raichur	.. Sindhnoor.
11. Mahbubnagar	.. Kollapur.
12. Adilabad	.. Lakshettipet.
13. Warangal	.. Mahbubabad.
14. Khammameth	.. Borgampahad.
15. Medak.	.. Narsapur.
16. Nalgonda	.. Bhongir.

"This announcement will not only set at rest the anxiety of the Collectors and the people of the districts but would also, I think, enable the Collectors to go ahead with preliminary preparation for inauguration of the blocks in their areas as soon as they return to their headquarters. I may also inform you that the Government of India have allowed us to spend upto Rs. 10,000 for preliminary work to be undertaken in these blocks, and it is expected that the Finance Department will shortly release this amount.

"I expect that the governmental machinery will evince the same interest in undertaking development work in the new blocks and also function effectively as it has done in the existing blocks. When I talk of governmental machinery I am always reminded of its counter-part, i.e., the people, their representatives, their organisations, their contributions and their efforts, without which the programme cannot be successfully implemented. As I see a number of non-officials who have responded to our invitation and are attending this Seminar, I would like to impress upon them the necessity for their co-operation in making the programme a success as they have done in the existing blocks. In fact, I attach great importance to the people's participation in the programme rather than being content with the efforts of the governmental machinery. So far we have been thinking in terms of this work as Government's programme with people's participation, but now both at the level of the State Government and



Dr. M. Channa Reddy, Minister for Agriculture, Supply and Rehabilitation, addressing the Seminar.

the Central Government there is a feeling that we should treat this work as people's programme with Government's participation. I hope this changeover will take effect during the Second Five-Year Plan period during which we are committed to cover the entire State with National Extension Service Blocks.

"I think everyone of you is aware that the Second Five-Year Plan is in its final stage of preparation. The Planning Commission, Government of India, have included Rs. 9.5 crores for Community Development programme in the provision of Rs. 100 crores for Hyderabad State. We are expected to take up 212 N.E.S. blocks during the Second Five-Year Plan period and to convert 40% of these blocks into C.D. blocks.

"I must now thank you and also communi-

cate to you Government's appreciation of the services of the officers and staff employed both at the headquarters level and at the district level for having contributed sincerely their efforts towards making the Community Development programme a success.

"Lastly, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not extend my appreciation and that of the Government to the non-official representatives at this Seminar, whose contribution to the Community Development Programme is no less. Without their co-operation and sincere guidance of the people, governmental participation in the people's programme would not have been so successful. I congratulate these non-official leaders and would like them to convey to the people all good wishes for success in their Community Development Programme in the future."

COLLECTION

OF STATISTICS

All planned and purposeful action requires statistics to start with. The need for a well-established organisation to collect and supply them with regard to every branch of national life has been recognised by all Governments now. While Hyderabad had certain arrangements for this purpose for a long time, the formation of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics as a new set-up under the Finance Department in April 1954, followed the recommendation of the Economy Committee 1951.

Among the functions of the Bureau are the compilation of statistical data on different aspects of the State economy, the conduct of bi-annual agricultural and annual livestock censuses and sample surveys in various socio-economic fields, economic and statistical research for the Government, and the publication of data in suitable form.

AGRICULTURE

In the agricultural sector, the Bureau prepares and issues the Weekly Season and Crop Report and supplies also an Annual Review of Season and Crop Conditions to the Government of India.

Agricultural census is being conducted periodically and statements prepared under different heads. Of these the acreage statistics are supplied to the Government of India also. In order to improve the accuracy of the agricultural area statistics collected, a sample check is carried out.

Yield estimates are obtained by the Bureau for rice, jowar, bajra, maize and wheat by the random sampling method of conducting crop cutting experiments and these are used for making revised forecasts of cereal production. Experiments were conducted by this method in 1954-55 for sugar also. Experiments on a sub-sample basis were held to determine the ratio of gur to sugar.

The method is proposed to be extended for estimating the yield of cotton, oilseeds and pulses under the Second Five-Year Plan.

Production estimates for other crops than the five cereal crops mentioned above, are prepared from the estimates of average yield

per acre worked out on the basis of the results of crop cutting experiments conducted by the Revenue agencies. While the estimates made by this official method are not so highly reliable as those got by the random sampling method, these results have to be used for getting final forecasts of agricultural production for the State as a whole, in respect of crops for which the random sampling method is not being used, and also to obtain production estimates of cereal crops at taluqa level and of all other crops at District and Taluq levels.

The Bureau prepares and sends to the Government of India, for incorporation in all-India forecasts, crop forecasts at different stages. Such crop forecasts are also used for preparing monthly reports on agricultural situation, and quarterly and annual reports on economic trends in the State.

Returns for harvest price of important food and non-food crops are also collected from tahsils and final averages prepared. These prices are supplied to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, for incorporation in all-India agricultural statistics.

Census of cotton stocks held on 31st August each year by mills, cotton dealers and ginning and pressing factories is held and the consolidated returns are published here and are also sent to the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

At the instance of the Central Cotton Committee, the Bureau has prepared a sample survey scheme for estimating average extra factory consumption of cotton in the State.

A scientific series of index numbers of agricultural production in Hyderabad State has

been constructed and published for the first time.

LIVESTOCK

The annual livestock census for 1954-55 was conducted with the Rabi Agricultural Census in January 1955, and the data compiled was published locally as well as supplied to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, for incorporation in the All-India Agricultural Statistics. With a view to getting reliable data at a lower cost, the next annual livestock census in 1957 will be done on random sample basis.

A scheme has been sanctioned for the conduct of a livestock census throughout the State as a part of the 8th All-India Quinquennial Livestock Census. The enumeration takes place this month, and the analysis of data and printing of the report will follow.

INDUSTRY

A Census of Manufacturing Industries is being conducted in the State, in collaboration with the Government of India. At present some 850 factories under 20 different industries are covered by this work. A list of factories under the Factories Act is being published and supplied to the Government of India for incorporation in their annual publication "List of Largescale Establishments."

Monthly production statistics of important industries are collected and published. These are used for preparation of quarterly and annual reports on economic trends. Preparation of an index of industrial production in the State is also under consideration.

PRICES

Once a month the Bureau collects wholesale prices of 66 commodities from Hyderabad City markets, which are used for the construction of index number of wholesale prices. Similarly weekly and fortnightly collection of whole-

sale prices from important markets is done. As recommended by the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee, the Bureau is collecting the prices prevailing at Regulated Markets with a view to constructing a scientific series of index numbers of agricultural prices in the State. A monthly bulletin containing index series of agricultural prices is proposed to be published.

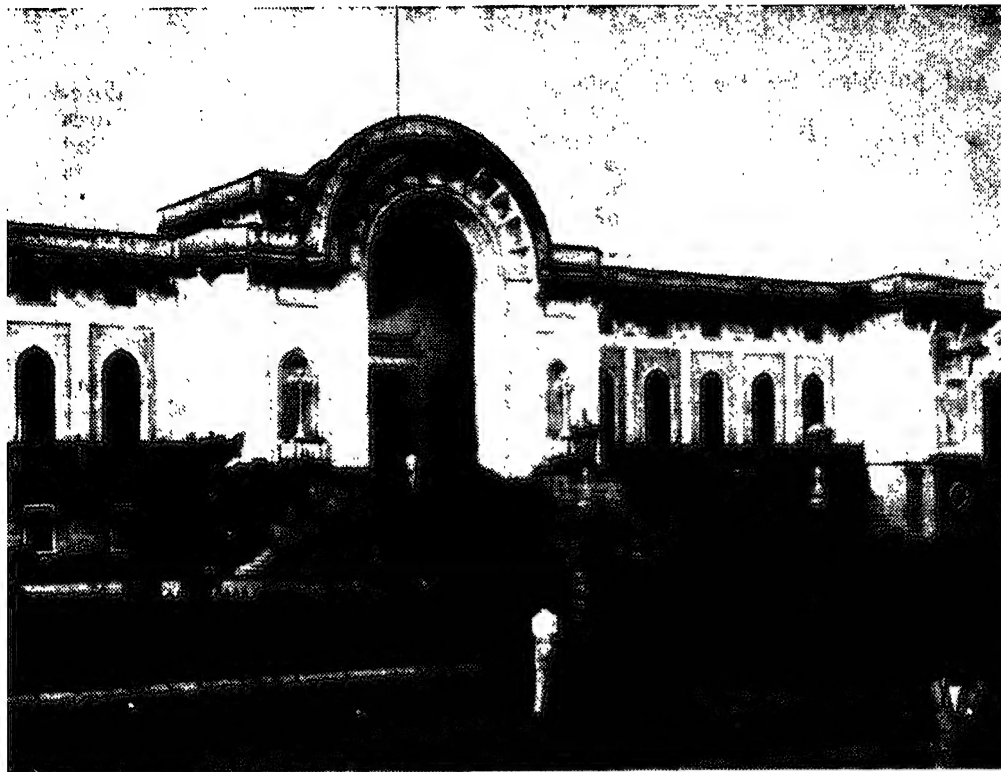
The Bureau also issues monthly cost of living indices for Hyderabad City, Warangal, Nizamabad, Aurangabad, Nanded and Gulbarga. Weekly and fortnightly collection of retail prices also is going on. Statistical data relating to education, law and order, co-operative societies and banking etc., are collected from various Government Departments.

NEW SCHEMES

Among the new schemes prepared by the Bureau for approval by Government are one for periodic collection of agricultural wages in the State, sample survey for assessment of employment, unemployment and under-employment in urban areas of the State, assessment of employment opportunities in the State, Sample Survey for determining the rates of births and deaths in the State, collection of statistics about technical man-power requirements and future absorption capacities of trained personnel in industries of the State; and socio-economic survey for assessment of benefits in the Irrigation Project ayacuts in the State.

The Bureau has completed the printing of Part II of the District Census Handbook giving population data of 16 districts. Work is to be taken up regarding Part I of the Handbook giving socio-economic data. Certain post-census work also is in the hands of the Bureau, which is preparing new schemes for improvement of population data, glossary of caste names etc.

The publications of the Bureau are the Statistical Abstract, the "Hyderabad Government Bulletin on Economic Affairs" and "Hyderabad in Maps". Besides, two periodical cyclostyled publications namely, "The Monthly Review of Agricultural Situation in Hyderabad" and "The Quarterly Review of Economic Trends in Hyderabad" have been brought out.



*Front view of
the Library.*

THE STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY

A select stock of valuable and standard books on all important subjects and in different languages is to be found in the State Central Library, housed in an imposing building specially constructed for the purpose on the bank of the Moosi in 1936.

Previously called the Asafia State Library, it was originally intended to preserve, for the use of the public and research scholars, all available books, printed and manuscript. The Oriental Section consisted of books and manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Sanskrit. Later the Occidental Section was added with books in English and some of the European languages. In 1940 a new section was opened for Hindi and the Regional languages—Telugu, Marathi and Kannada.

Some of the manuscripts in the Library are very rare and unique, known to be the only copies existing in the world.

The whole collection at present consists of 1,06,058 volumes including 16,204 manuscripts in the Oriental Section, 68,400 printed books in the Occidental and Oriental Sections and 21,454 books in the Regional Languages Section, Hindi and Sanskrit.

The Reading Rooms contain 488 newspapers and periodicals, local, Indian and foreign. These and the library are for free use by the public. The average number of readers daily is about 800. About the same number of books are issued daily.

A new section for children was opened on 12th June 1954 with 4,000 volumes in English, Telugu, Marathi, Kannada, Hindi and Urdu. Fourteen periodicals are also subscribed for, for this section. Over sixty children use it every day and the daily average number of books issued to them is 116.

Pressies

FOREST POLICY COMMITTEE

The Government of Hyderabad have appointed a Forest Policy Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K. V. Ranga Reddy, Minister for Revenue and Forests. Among the tasks of the Committee will be to implement the principles of the National Forest Policy of 1952 formulated by the Government of India so that 60 per cent of the total land area could be kept permanently under forest; to formulate the principles regarding the surrender of forest land for agriculture under the Food Production Drive; to examine the question of establishing "Green Belts" along river banks and field borders in Marathwada and Karnatak districts; to consider the question of constitution into Reserve Forests of lands on hill slopes with the object of soil and moisture conservation and to bring under forests all lands unsuitable for cultivation; to report on the determination of long-range anti-famine measures in the treeless tracts of Marathwada and Karnataka; to revise the grazing policy and consider the question of protection of wild life, development of forest industries, welfare of forest village population, problem of forest labour and conditions of settlement in forest villages.

The Committee welcomes suggestions and opinions from the public.

ELECTORAL ROLLS

Normally, the electoral rolls revised during any particular year become available for public inspection only on their draft publication, and a period of 21 days is allowed for filing claims and objections. With a view to affording to the public a longer interval, it has been decided to make available, informally for public inspection, at the offices of all Electoral Registration Officers, each part of the rolls now in force. This enables the public to bring the necessary corrections to the notice of the Registration authority easily. The next General Elections are to be held on the basis of the

Electoral Rolls as revised during 1956, and the public may make the fullest use of the present arrangements.

IRRIGATION OFFICERS

Under the provisions of section 4 of the Hyderabad Irrigation Act 1357 Fasli, Deputy Collectors and Assistant Collectors have been declared Irrigation Officers within the limits of their jurisdiction for the purposes of sections 18, 19, 31 and 32 of the said Act.

EMERGENCY CALLS

Members of the public urgently wanting essential services such as ambulance, fire brigade, hospitals, police etc., may ring up Number "99" for expeditious response. This "Emergency Service" is not metered and so subscribed may permit others also to use their telephones in cases of such need. All Police Stations in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad have also been instructed to allow the public to use their phones for this purpose.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES

To look after the development of small-scale and cottage industries in Hyderabad and give financial aid to them, a Board of Industries has been constituted with the Commerce and Industries Minister as Chairman.

SALES TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

The State Government have constituted an independent tribunal to hear appeals and revisions under the General Sales Tax Act. Of the three members of the Tribunal one will be a judicial officer not below the rank of District and Sessions Judge, who will act as chairman. The "First Member" will be an officer of the Sales Tax Department not below the rank of the Deputy Commissioner and the "Second Member" will be a chartered Accountant. Merchants may appeal to the Tribunal

within 60 days from the date of receipt of the order of the Deputy Commissioner Appellate.

LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSES

The Advisory Committee appointed to consider the allotment of loans to Co-operative Housing Societies under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, has been reconstituted since its scope has been extended to the other activities under the scheme, *i.e.*, construction of houses in the Government sector, advance of loans to local bodies, development of sites to be sold on a 'no-profit no loss' basis and the allotment of houses in the Government sector after completion. The Committee now consists of five official and seven non-official members. The Chairman will be the Secretary, Local Government Department.

RECOGNITION

The Vidyakar Examination of the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Hyderabad, passed after Middle School Certificate, has been recognised as equivalent to Matriculation for purposes of appointment as Hindi teachers in the Education Department, Hyderabad.

Similarly the Vidyasagar Examination of the Sabha, passed after Matriculation, has been recognised as equivalent to Intermediate.

NEW VARIETY OF SUGARCANE

A new variety of sugarcane has been released for general cultivation in Hyderabad State.

Named Co. 467, it has proved to be superior to the standard variety Co. 419.

This new variety has been performing consistently well for the last eight years in all the tests both on chalka (sandy loams) and Regur (clay loams). It has the same maturity period as the standard variety, and is equally thick and hardy. It is not as self-stripping as Co. 419, but is amenable to easy stripping. It has yielded better than the standard variety not only in Nizamabad tract but also in Bidar, Raichur and Aurangabad districts.

CENTRAL LAWS

The following Central laws were extended to Hyderabad State during the year 1956:

The Companies Act No. I of 1956, the Madras Terminal Tax on Railway Passengers Ordinance No. 2 of 1956, and the Sales Tax Laws Validation Ordinance No. 3 of 1956.

COTTAGE SOAP AND MATCH INDUSTRIES

On the application of the Khadi and Village Industries Board, financial aid to the extent of Rs. 4,41,875 has been sanctioned for developing cottage soap industry in this State. Oil may be extracted from the neem, kariny and maheva seeds and utilised for soap making. Under this scheme every unit is expected to instal eight oil ghanis for crushing non-edible oil and for making about 30 tons of soap per year. Workers are being trained for ten such units, each of which is expected to employ 25 to 30 persons, besides those who will be engaged in collecting, drying and dehusking oil seeds.

On the Board's recommendation, the Government of India has created new units known as 'D' class with an optimum capacity to produce 25 gross match boxes according to the method worked out by Dr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta. The matches will be produced with the aid of bamboo splints and card-board boxes.

The units have been given a rebate of 9 annas per gross in the excise duty. The capital required per unit is Rs. 10,000. It will employ 30 to 35 persons. The Khadi and Village Industries Board advances loans and subsidies to registered institutions and offers free training facilities.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

In order to avoid unnecessary embarrassment or inconvenience, all semi-government or private organisations who wish to invite foreign delegations to visit India, are advised to approach the External Affairs Ministry Government of India, before such invitations are issued to foreign delegations or invitations are accepted by Indian delegations to visit foreign countries.

In regard to China, such invitations have to come through the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi or be sent through the External Affairs Ministry or through the Indian Embassy in Peking.

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Children presenting a variety show on the occasion of the ceremonial passing-out parade of the

